PARCES OF SUBS-MEPTIONS: Single copies, \$2.50 per year re copies for \$10, payable in sdvance. ADDRESS FREDERICK DOUGLASS, Jr., Lock Box 31, Washington, D. C.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The New NATIONAL ENA does not hold itself response views expressed by correspondents. Well write coefing communications will be gladly received.

Letter from Indiana

Back Woods, Vigo Co., Inc., January 25, 1872.

To the Editor of the New National Era: Hoping, Mr. Editor, that you will not es sider us immodest or presumptuous for yielding to that desire so common among men "to have our names in the papers," we take the liberty of obtruding upon your readers a few lines in regard to our community, its interests,

and aspirations. In the first place, we desire to say something about the holidays in the back woods; and if our article seems a little late, your readers will consider whence it comes. I have recently received a letter from a teacher in Missouri, who says, "The people here take what is called an 'Old Purginny' Christmas-the custom being to see not who can enjoy himself most and drink the least whiskey, but who can drink the most whiskey and enjoy himself least." From what I can learn, a state of affairs not differing widely from that once existed here. But a change has taken place. A temperance society was organized a few years ago. into whose folds the young and the old have been gathered to such an extent that it is now a very rare thing to hear of a man " on a spree." One convert to the cause of temperance says he can now go to the city and return the same day without any serious incorrence to himself, and to the great satisfaction and comfort of the home folks. These temperance people have worked with a self-sacrificing zeal worthy the highest commendation. They do not mean to cease their labors till every man, woman, and child in the community is pledged to total abstinence. In one of the schools of the settlement which has an enrollment of over sixty, the teacher, who shall be nameless in this arti ele, presented the subject of temperance to his pupils a few weeks ago and asked them to pledge emselves to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and also from the use of tobacco. The whole school, with a few exceptions, signed the pledge. We firmly believe, if this course were generally pursued by our teachers, that a great step would be taken toward the effectual banishment of intemperance from our land. But I am getting away from my subject. I began to tell you about Christmas in the back woods, which is essentially different from Christmas in the city There is a sort of freeness or old-fashioned ho pitality which, though it might be repulsive to the fastidious metropolitan, is, nevertheless, exceedingly erjoyable to one possessing the faculty of adaptability. For example, you are invited to a Christmas "supper." You are afterward informed that some of the folks over in the "brush" would be glad to "have" you; and that you are really expected "across the creek." You, of course, accept the first invi-tation. Accordingly, that you may be in good your foot in your hand, "you set out for the scene of destined pleasure, in company with baving remained behind to cover up the fireostensibly. Arriving in due season, open hearts greet you welcome. You then and there to let Congress rest until this bill is passed, so resolve that no braggart, zealot, shall go beyond you in earnest endeavor to completely exterminate that winged tribe which always creates such a hubbub on holidays. You find all things arranged with due regard to party. Indeed, you are impelled to the conclusion that the mind of the presiding matron has only

entertainment of Raphael-What choice to choose for delicacy best, What order, so contrived as not to mix Tastes not well joined, inclegant, but bring Taste after taste upheld with kindliest

been vexed with that perplexity which annoye

Thus, Mr. Editor, are you made happy in a detailed account as to how all enjoy themselves, nor how, on returning home, it is dis covered that hostess, whose ostensible object for remaining behind I have mentioned above, has eaten up all the Chritmas pies and cakes hostess had so providently baked, nor how-well,

Before proceeding turther, it is proper that I should make an explanation, as you may possibly get an erroneous idea of our community from the heading of my letter. It must be borne in mind that "Back Woods," "Over in the Brush," and kindred terms, have now no

appropriate application to this community. They fitly applied when Terre Haute was a small trading station on the Wabash, and the of prairie-a wilderness. But Terre Haute is now a live, flourishing city of twenty thousand county, by enterprising men of this community. who, con menting on the immigration, or in all | we immediately took steps for a suit. probability the return of a few colored families

son being called to the chair, in a few wellinteresting addresses were delivered by Father the Senate from North Carolina next winter. Malone, G. W. Glover, and Rev. W. H. Ander son, the enterprising pastor of the church. An

their inclination leads them.

NEW NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1872

derers of young Wynn.

the right was cold and the road long, neverthe law! And let the glorious march of freedom shine forth forecest upon all mankind, and then our country will be a delectable treat. Some of us who went to the ceture rabid anti-annexationists came away casting ourselves about for a reason for our faith. The speaker in the first place almost completely disarmed us by a touching enlogy of that great statesman who, for a quarter of a sentury, has championed our cause in the United States.

PHILADELIPHIA, January 30, 1872.

PHILADELIPHIA, January 30, 1872.

To the Editor of the New National Era:

DEAR SIR: In an addition of your most excellent paper dated January 18th, and in a distance of the Government. The laws of the contribution of the United States and two delegates.

In calling this Convention, the Committee central that the colored colleges, and each or convention of 1868 have been faithfully executed, public faith has been ompelled to differ with the Hon. Charles Same or object the following: "Although I am opposed to the Convention of the United States.

PHILADELIPHIA, January 30, 1872.

To the Editor of the New National Era:

DEAR SIR: In an addition of your most exceed upon the following: "Although I am opposed to decent the Hon. Charles Same of the Convention of the United States and two delegates equal to twice the double of the Warb has been disting this convention of 1868 have been faithfully executed, public faith has been ompelled to differ with the Hon. Charles Same of the island, the source of the convention of the Convention of the United States.

Each transmitted in the next National Congress, and each organized Territory is an theorized to send two delegates.

In calling this Convention, the Committee centre the New National Congress, and each organized Territory is an advanced to send two delegates.

In calling this Convention, the Committee Convention of 1868 have the Union Republicant Convention of 1868 have the Union Republicant of the United States.

PRILADELIPHIA, JANUARY 18th, and in the Co joyed four years of prosperous freedom under

ture, and untold horrors ensue. the audience was happily entertained.

to support it? We, however, anticipate no can alone set aside the criginal impressions. uch result. We believe the Congress of the we hope the colored people of the South will be able not only to set this institution in its send to a deserved obscurity such infamous traitors as Hill and Alcorn.

Yours for Equal Rights.

R. B. B. Letter from Mississippi.

VICKSBURG, January 29, 1872.

To the Editor of the New National Era: The earnest prayer, doubtless, of every coltime, at an early hour in the afternoon taking ored person in the country is for the immediate passage of Senator Sumner's Supple mentary Civil Rights Bill. And if Senators your amiable and highly esteemed hostess-not and Representatives who have colored constituents work against it, we shall remember them with terrible vengeance. Never do we intend

it might as well be done now as at any other time. The Times and Republican, a professedly Republican paper of this city, made two mean, contemptible, and unmanly insinuations concerning Mr. Sumner's bill a few days since. Mr. Sumner's bill, as the courts invariably the boys predominate over the girls, that it is give us justice when we appeal to them!" a school exclusively for boys? Such a concluour primitive mother when preparing for the that every time he goes for a stateroom on a departments of this University there were 170 boat, or applies for accommodation in a public colored students-2 whites and I genuine Inhotel, he must be told to go to the courts for

of the National Republican Committee from this State-had been told, when he was in the back woods. I shall not trouble you with Washington recently, that the great hotel at which he had stopped did not accommodate exclusively to the support of colored students. such men as he. And the proprietor gave as his reason that there was not enough whiskers on his face, or his bair was too dark, or some other objection for which he was not responsible; or to go to the courts for justice! I then be exclusively colored unless all others think his feelings would have been a little dif | were debarred. We have embraced this oppor ferent than when he wrote the few lines alluded to. Neither is it always sure that we can young man of the C- or any other race, get such cases into the courts. A few years who may feel the need of an education, and ago the writer of this letter attempted to get a may desire to avail himself of the advantages first class passage on a boat in North Carolina afforded in this institution may feel any ways for himself and family, and on account of his backward in making known his wishes to the obstinacy in not going into the greasy box Faculty of the same, of which the Rev. J. N. provided for colored persons, and defying the Randall is President, captain or the agent to put his hands upon circumjacent country-save a little garden spot him, they refused to start the boat, and by our determination to fight it out, passengers its doors are therefore open to all, irrespective were disappointed in connecting with the of race, nationality, or creed. inhabitants, and the back woods-ten miles trains bound North, and the mail for the from the city-have been transformed into North was also delayed a day, as it was the beautiful farms by American citizens of Anglo mail boat we were on, and the captain thought African lineage, who own here in a body about the merchants, lawyers, doctors, and everyseven thousand acres of land. They are still body else of the North would be willing to do purebasing. Only a few months ago five or six without their mail for a day rather than to have To the Editor of the New National Era: hundred acres were purchased in an adjoining negroes ride in the cabin provided for white This looks as if they meant to stay here, and the passengers on the boat, and some of the per's Ferry. The grand events of the Old and does not accord very well with the statement of rebels said we were also the best looking! und an editor of one of the city Republican papers. the most cleanly clad.) After leaving the boat in some sort of monumental pile, as well as the

But our efforts for a year were in vain; we from Illinois to the South whence they no doubt could not get a lawyer to take the suit, so afraid the first great blow that set a nation free. had fled to escape the rigors of slavery, says were they of offending some milk-and-water There are some who cannot appreciate John "The colored people of the North and South citizen. A large number of them offered their Brown, but such characters can sing peans to desire nothing so much as separation from the services, but that was the end of it. Each requested the other to file the declaration, and so The colored people desire nothing so much as it has been going the rounds ever since, until equal rights, the privilege to settle and live on we got sick of their evasiveness and gave it up equal terms with their fellow citizens, wherever in disgust. One of these lawyers who offered his services is now in Congress from North Emancipation day was appropriately cele- Carolina-in the Senate-and he told us shortbrated by a large and enthusiastic assemblage by after that Mr. Sumner had a bill which he I recommend that a John Brown Monumental at the Ba; tist church. The order of Good intended introducing in Congress, and which Templars turned out in full regalia, making a would reach the case of which I was complainfine display. At 10 o'clock Rev. George Ander- ing, and that he would surely work, speak, and vote for it. I am watching his course on Mr. timed remarks, stated the object of the meet- Sumner's bill, and his vote on that bill will Declaration of Independence. Please agitate

The other remark made by the editor of our paper was-" That it was apprehended that if if School Boards can and will aid teachers in atermission was then had, during which all Mr. Sumner's bill passed, it would invalidate coming to Texas. In reply, I am sorry to say indulged in the inde-cribable luxury of a basket the deeds by which colored church property are that there is no provision of law or money for dinner. At 2 o'clock the meeting was again held!" Well, if we are to be treated as in that purpose. Some of said letters indicate by M. C. Anderson, Joseph Bushnell, and R.
B. Bagby. I regret that my limited space phatically, let the church property go! We prevents the insertion in full of the resolutions will worseling the great Father in the open air!

But the convariable hand with the convariable hand the convariable hand the convariable hand with the convariable hand which were adopted. One of the resolutions But the cowardly hand which scratched the

thanks the Hon. Charles Sumner for his life- above lines knew he was not telling the truthong devotion to our cause, and urges the Sen- and the passage of the bill would no more inate to pass the Supplementary Civil Rights validate colored church property than white Bill. Another endorses the New NATIONAL church property. Would to G d that there ERA, and recommends it to the liberal patron- was no colored church property, but that all age of our people. A third highly commends the children of our common Father could worand thanks the colored people of Chicot county, ship Him in buildings that are held by persons Arkansas, for the summary manner in which they meeted out justice to the infamous murcondition. Down with the damnable prejudice! Wipe out every trace of its hideous footsteps!

were alone responsible for the horrors of the author of the above is laboring under the imwar of extermination. Not until they had en pression that Lincoln University is an "exclusive colored institution." This is a mistake. the humane and kind-hearted Toussaint-nor The gentleman is not alone, however, in this

pressors. The speaker warned the Ku-Klux of fuller and a more complete development. Ac- and carry out all reforms necessary to maintain the South to beware lest in their efforts to cording to the laws of association, under certain crush the black man they crush his nobler na- circumstances, one thing suggests another; when a name has been connected with any defi-The audience is said to have been the largest | nite idea it is therefore d flicult to think of one that ever henored a lecturer at the opera. The without the other. A man who is an inveterfrequent and enthusiastic applause showed that ate drinker, though he should, in the course of time, undergo a change, it would be difficult All hearts are turned with breathless anxiety | for those who have known him, to think of him toward the Senate of the United States. Will except as a drunkard; and should anyone ab-Congress confer unasked annesty upon blatant sent himself from the vicinity of the inebriate Ku Klux rebels, and deny equal rights to loyal prior to the reformation, he must inevitably black soldiers? If the Republican party thus think of him as such. A knowledge of facts to basely forsake us, who will dare ask black men the contrary and a disposition to receive such

From the above it is evident that persons United States will hearken to the prayer of her may be laboring under impressions directly op loyal colored citizens. And for the sake of posed to existing facts; not wilfully, but from decency, when election day comes round again, a want of information. We hope, therefore, to proper light before the American people, but also to exculpate those who have been speak ing of it as an "exclusive colored institution" from the charge of wilful misrepresentation.

Eighteen years ago, when this institution was founded, its work was confined exclusive to colored young men; but since the close of the war and the abolition of slavery, it has assumed a very different character so far as confining its labors exclusively to any special race.

What we understand by a colored institution is one that confines its labors especially and exclusively to the colored people. be said of Lincoln University. It is true, that since its foundation the colored students have far exceeded the whites; but does this furnish the shade of an argument in support of its being exclusively colored? Is it legitimate to conclude that because the white element in Obelin College bas always preponderated largely over the colored, that it is a wnite institution; or The editor said that "there is no necessity for in a mixed school for boys and girls, because How many of us are always able to take such sion would be regarded by all as the very cases to the courts? And who wants to feel climax of absurdities. Last year in the several dian. Here three distinct races were represented. Negro, C---, and Indian, which facts must forever set aside the idea that Lincoln Would that that editor-who is a member

University is an exclusive colored institution. Many have entertained the same idea because some of the funds collected is devoted

This is true; but it is not because they are colored, but because being colored, they stand more in need. But even admitting that it is done because they are colored, it would not tunity to make this correction, in order that no

This institution is but an instrument in the hands of God, aiming at the elevation of man :

Letter from Texas.

CRESSWELL, TEXAS, January 24, 1872.

I have long believed that a monument to the persons. (Albeit we are as white as any of name of John Brown should be erected at Har-New World have been handed down to posterity names of those who have been blessings to the age in which they lived. John Brown struck Jeff. Davis and his myrmidons, though their rashness resulted in the death of half a million of human beings; and this without any provocation, while John Brown was more justly provoked by the killing of three of his sons in Kansas by the "Border Ruffians" of Missouri, than was ever the whole people of the South. Association be organized at once. I am willing to canvass the United States, or any part thereof, to raise funds for this purpose during the entire year of 1876—the anniversary of the ing. After music by the Sabbath School have very much to do with his re-election to this matter through the Era, and let's put it through. Let it be the tallest on the continent.

I am in receipt of several letters inquiring

P. B. S. D. H. Co.

prospects of stability and permanence than before.—N. Y. Times.

Official Call for the Convention to Meet in Philadelphia, June 5, to Nominate Candi-dates for President and Vice President.

THE EXION REPUBLICAN

The undersigned, constituting the National The undersigned, constituting the National Committee designated by the Convention held at Chicago on the 20th of May, 1868, hereby call a convention of the Union Republican party at the city of Philadelphia, on Wendesday, the 5th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the Luited States.

and the rights and interests of labor recognized. Laws have been enacted, and are being enforced, for the protection of persons and prop-erty in all sections. Equal suffrage has been engrafted on the national Constitution; the the humane and kind-hearted Toussaint—nor until Napoleon sent over the flower of the French army with orders to re-enslave the blacks, did the horrors begin. By foul treach ery the French deprived them of their generous and loved commander. Then it was that all their bitter passions and pent up hate burst forth. Not till inhuman bondage again the managamation of races, feeling that it stared them in the face, did they raise the black flag and vow the extermination of their opposes. The speaker warned the Ku-Klux of fuller and a more complete development. Acthe purity and efficiency of the public service. To continue and firmly establish its fundamental principles, we invite the co-operation of all the cuizens of the United States.

WILLIAM CLAFLIN, of Massachusetts, WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, of New Hampshire

JOHN A. PETERS, Maine LUKE P. POLAND, Vermont.
L. B. FRIKZE, Rhode Island.
H. H. STARKWEATHER, Connecticut. JAMES GOPSILL, New Jersey. WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, Pennsylvania. HOWARD M. JESKINS, Delaware. B. R. Cowen, Obio. JOHN COBURN, Indians. C. B. FARWELL, Illinois. Zacharian Chandler, Michigan. J. T. AVERILL, Minnesota. DAVID ATWOOD, Wisconsin. GEORGE W. McCrary, Iowa, C. C. Fulton, Maryland. FRANKLIN STEARNS, Virginia, John Hubbard, West Virginia, William Sloan, North Carolina, Thos. W. Osborne, Florida, L. C. Caroccasia L. C. CARPENTER, South Carolina. JOHN H. CALDWELL, Georgia. James P. Stow, Alabama. M. H. Southworth, Louisiana. A. C. Fisk, Mississippi. S. C. POMEROV, Kansas B. F. RICE, Arkansas. John B. Clark. Missouri. A. A. Burton, Kentucky. HORACE MAYNARD, Tennessee. E. B. TAYLOR, Nebraska, James W. Nye, Nevada, H. W. Corbett, Oregon, George C. Gorham, California. Jour R CHAPPER Colorado W. A. Burlegon, Dakota. Sayles J. Bowen, District of Columbia. Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1872.

Liberia.

The friends of the colored race, and especi The friends of the colored race, and especially that fraction of them who have contended for the ability of black men to govern them selves, have regarded events in Liberia during the past year with deep anxiety. It has been hoped that the experiment on the coast of Africa, being isolated from the perturbing influence of contiguous nationalities, and being s, and being conducted both by and for people of the same ght furnish an example and a tion for the negro all over the world. Of late this hope has been clouded by events that have not been uncommon in white republics, but from which it was trusted that the representative black one would be free; and the impend ing danger, as usual, has had its pr

made up his mind to play the part of Louis Napoleon. Elected for two years only, he watched his chance, and proclaimed himself President for four. The Legislature replied by a vote to the effect that the Constitution had not been amended so as to lengthen the Presidential term to four years. On this Roye is dential term to four years. On this Roye is-sued another proclamation, forbidding the usual biennial election, and instructing his officers to prevent the citizens from voting. He then proceeded to negotiate a foreign loan, contrary to an express law, and used the procontrary to an express taw, and used the pro-ceeds to strengthen his position. In various ways he has ignored and overridden the funda-mental principle of the Liberian Constitution, which is copied from our own, and which makes the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of the Government distinct and separate. He has, for example, appointed a Senator to an executive office, dictated the selection of jurors in the courts, and concentrated arms and munitions of war, with the obvious design of enforcing with a high hand such autocratic measures as the people seemed inclined to resist. That President Roye was enabled and permitted to go so far as he did without let or hindrance, had certainly a very bad look. There were strong indications in this that Liberia would drift into irresponsible despotism. No one appeared to have the strength or courage to cope with the strong willed and audacious man who sat in the Executive chair of the lit-tle colored Commonwealth. The illustration negro self-government the counterbalance to Hayti, the germ of African regeneration, seemed to be crumbling to dust, and one of the noblest efforts ever made to raise and to vindicate an injured race threatened to end in

cureless ruin."
But a change has come, so swift and so conclusive as to dissipate these fears, and to jus-tify warm congratulations for all friends of liberty. The people of Liberia have waited patiently, it is true, and, indeed, have appeared at times almost willing to submit their n at times almost willing to submit their necks to the foot of the oppressor. It is, however, plain now that they never had any idea of the kind. They wished to have a thoroughly good cause, and to let the intention of the usurper Roye become absolutely annistakable. By pursu-ing this course, the popular leaders had the sagacity to perceive that they would not only secure the greatest unanimity among their own secure the greatest unanimity among their own people when the moment for resistance should cople when the moment for resistance should rrive, but retain the respect of the world at arrive, but retain the respect of the world at large. They have now quietly arisen, over-turned the government of Roye, and elapped that aspiring ruler into prison, together with all the members of his Cabinet; under the auspices of an Executive Committee the regular legal election has been held, and ex President Roberts has again here above the dent Roberts has again been chosen to the Executive chair; while the illegal acts of Roye-have each and all been canceled in strict con-formity with the Constitution. The ultimate disposition of Roye and his friends has not yet been decided upon, but President Roberts,

A Relle of Slavery.

Are we never to have done with the lingering relies of slavery in this country? It would remain that the unfortunate negro is doomed to suffer some of its ills even after it was believed that the unfortunate negro is doomed to suffer some of its ills even after it was believed that the laws of the land had eradicated the in-stitution, root and branch. About the time we begin to congratulate ourselves that we have seen the last vestige of the abomination there comes some such incident as the ejection of Mr.
Douglass from a St. Louis hotel, the other day,
to disturb the complacent theory.

The latest item of this kind comes to us from

and during the war African slavery was one of the institutions, and a large number of slaves, were held by the various tribes. As slaves, they had no recognition in any of our statutes relating to the Indians; and one of the results of the war being the abolition of slavery, and the enfranchisement of the negro, among the Indians as well as throughout the tween women; one of them her face bleeding, among the Indians as well as throughout the tween women; one of them her face bleeding, and hard voice, and wished to fine here eye, drunk, shouted with a sharp and hard voice, and wished to fine here eye, fine here a grating music in the spirit cellars; sometimes it is a negro who handles the violin; through the open windows one perceives unuade beds, women dancing. Thrice in the ninutes I saw crowds collected at the doors; fights were going on, chiefly fights between women; one of them her face bleeding, and hard voice, and wished to fine here the cellars; sometimes it is a negro who handles the violin; through the open windows one perceives unuade beds, women dancing. Thrice in ten minutes I saw crowds collected at the doors; fights were going on, chiefly fights between women; one of them her face bleeding.

courts jurisdiction over all crimes and misde-meanors in the Indian Territory, excepting only those "committed by one Indian against the person and property of another Indian." It is true that some of the treaties with the In-dian tribes—as that of New Echota with the Cherokees, for example—also reserve to the Indian tribunals jurisdiction over all those per-sons who have "connected themselves" with the sons who have "connected themselves" with the tribes. But, even if the trenty with the Creeks embraced any such reservation, which it did not, the statute above referred to supersedes all such treaty stipulations. Under that statute, before the enfranchisement of the negro, the United States Court for the Western District of Arkansas, which has jurisdiction over the Indian Territory, took cognizance only of cases in which one of the parties was a white mansuch was the decision of the Attorney-General; and white men, or men of mixed blood, the off-spring of white mothers, were not amenable to Indian tribunals for any offense committed in the territory. tribes. But, even if the trenty with the Creeks the territory.

The poor negro slave of the red man occupied

a position below the Indian, and was so utterly degraded in the eye of the law that the courts had never recognized him as having any rights which they were expected to respect, much less to protect. Attorney General Cushing, in 1856. to protect. Attorney General Cushing, did decide, in regard to an offense con did decide, in regard to an offense committed by a slave in the Cherokee Country, that "the question of domicile, nationality, or competent torum of a slave depended on that of his mas-ter;" and it followed that, if the master were an Indian, then the slave was amenable to the Indian jurisdiction. But the status of the free negro seems never to have been decided until recently.

recently.

Before the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to our Constitution the Indian nations holding slaves had, by treaty, abolished slavery holding slaves had, by treaty, abole hed slavery and enfranchised all the negroes within their territory. By some singular mental obtuseness, the rule of the court is still continued; and within a short time some negroes of the Creek Nation, unable to obtain a hearing in the courts of that nation, and in the belief that they had rights somewhere, sought redress in the United States Court for the Western District of Arkansus, but were refused.

kansas, but were refused.

In this anomalous condition of things the Creek delegation now in Washington ask the authorities there for such instructions to the

slavery interwoven with our whole political system, and so thoroughly had we become im-pregnated with its deadly virus, that only time can eradicate the vestiges of the one and heal the poisonous effects of the other.—N. Y. Independent.

The report by cable that two diamonds have been found in South Africa weighing one thousand carats each, says the New York Post, evidently passed through the hands of some descendant of Baron Murchausen between the Cape of Good Hope and this city. The "Kohinoor," even when it first became the property of the British crown, weighed only one hundred and eighty six carats. The "Regent," which glittered in Napoleon Bonaparte's swore of state, weighed before cutting four hundre and ten carats. The "Star of the South" weighed in its rough state two hundred and fifty-four carats. A diamend in Borneo, belonging to the Sultan of Matan, weighs three hundred and sixty seven carats. of the "Orloff" diamond, purchased by Catha rine, of Russia, is one hundred and ninety-five carats. The "Austrian" gem weighs only one hundred and thirty-nine carats. When we compare the weight of the two stones reported by cable with the weight of these most celebrated gems of the world, the apparent extravazance of the story is increased. It is possible, of of the story is increased. It is possible, of course, that the account is true, and that a pair of gems have been found which will eclipse in size all their illustrious predecessors. The old rule of estimating the value of a diamond "in the rough" is to multiply the square of its weight in carats by two, the result being in value in pounds sterling. This rule has varied at different times, and the value of diamonds has always been arbitrary and uncertain. The old rule, however, is the one now adopted in South Africa. The square of 1,000 is 1,000,000. South Africa. The square of 1,000 is 1,000,000. Each of the diamonds reported would therefore be worth £2,000,000, or \$10,000,000.

e worth £2,000,000, or \$10,000,000.

Although, as a principle, the value of gens acreases more rapidly than their weight, in the case of exceptionally large stones the rule has never been followed, for there is no reguhas never been followed, for there is no regular market for them, and the owners are obliged to content themselves with what they can get from very wealthy persons or from Governments. The "Regent" was sold in 1743, after cutting, when it weighed one hundred and thirty-six carats, for \$675,000. The Erapress Catharine paid a Greek increhant for the Catharine paid a Greek increhant for the "Orloff" \$450,000, besides an annuity of \$20, 000 and a title of nobility. The Austrian diamond, which is not of pure water, being of a beautiful lemon color, is valued at \$500,000. The King of Portugal has an immense so called diamond, which if real would be worth, under the rule, \$28,000,000, and it must have been nearly twice as heavy before cutting as that is so serious, however, that it hardly ranks among the celebrities of its kind. The heaviest diamond ever found in the United States weighed less than twenty-four carats.

-The following is the statute in the old Saxon code referring to leap year: "Alheit, as often as leape yearre dothe occurre, the woman ogative over the menne in mutters of courtsb ippe, love, and matrimonie: so that \$2.50 a year in advance 5 Copies for \$10.

This is the terrible account which Henri the London poor:

Shadwell, one of the poor neighborhoods, is close at hand; by the vastness of its distress and by its extent, it is in keeping with the hugeness and wealth of London. I have seen the bad quarters of Marsellles, of Antwerp, of Paris; they do not come near to it. Low houses, poor streets of brick under red tiled roofs, cross each other in every direction and lead down with a dismal look to the river. Boggars, thieves, harlots, the latter especially, crowd Shadwell street. One hears a grating music in the spirit cellars; sometimes it is a negro who handles among the Indians as well as throughout the late slave States, the freedmen among the Indians find themselves in an anomalous condition by the ruling of the United States court having jurisdiction over that territory.

The act of Congress of June 30th, 1834, known as the "intercourse law," gives to United States courts jurisdiction over all crimes and misdemenances in the Indian Territory, excepting enly those "committed by one Indian against the person and property of another Indian." It is true that some of the treaties with the Indian tribes—as that of New Echota with the against walls, having had blows from fists—for they receive them. I noticed blackened eyes, bandaged noses, bloody check bones. The women gesticulate with extraordinary veh-mence; but most borrible of all is their shrill. cute, cracked voice, resembling that of an

acute, cracked voice, resembling that of an ailing screech owl.

From the time of leaving the tunnel street boys abound—bare footed, dirty, and turning wheels in order to get alms. On the stairs leading to the Thames they swarm, more pale faced, more deformed, more repulsive than the scrum of Paris: without question, the climate scrum of Paris: without question, the climate scum of Paris; without question, the climate is worse and the gin more deadly. Near them, leaning against the greasy walls, or inert on the steps, are men in astounding rags; it is impos-sible to imagine before seeing them how many layers of dirt an overcoat or a pair of trousser could hold, they dream or doze open mouthed their faces are begrimed, dull, and sometimes streaked with red lines. It is in these localities that families have been discovered with no other eover than a heap of soot; they had slept there during several months. For a creature so wasted and jaded there is but one refuge drunkenness. "Not drink?" said a desperade at an inquest; "it were better, then, to die at

once."

I walked through some of the broader lanes; all of the houses except one or two are evidently inhabited by harlots. Other small streets, dusty courts, recking with the smell of rotten rags, are draped with tattered clothes and linen hung up to dry. Children swarm. In a moment, in a narrow corner, I saw fourteen or fifteen around me, dirty, barefooted, the little sister carrying a sucking child in her arms, the year old nursling, whose whitish head had no hair old nursling, whose whitish head had no hair. Nothing is more lugubrious than these white bodies, that pale, flaxen hair, these flabby cheeks, encrusted with old dirt. They press tegether, they point out the gentleman with curious and eager gesture. The motionless mothers, with an exhausted air, look out at the door. One observes the narrow lodging, some times the single room, wherein they are all kansas, but were refused.

In this anomalous condition of things the Creek delegation now in Washington ask the authorities there for such instructions to the proper court, or, if necessary, such legislation as will enable their freedmen to obtain their rights either in the national tribunals or in the United States court having jurisdiction over their territory.

It is true that those freedmen have not the right to vate as either the states of the United States. It is true that those freedmen have not the right to vote as citizens of the United States; neither have the white adopted citizens of the nation, yet the latter have the jurisdiction of the court over them. Under the change wrought by their enfranchisement the negroes are on precisely the same footing as the adopted whites, and all diffenses committed by them, or upon them or their property, should certainly be recognized by the United States Court.

The entire law bearing on the question is embraced in the following section:

"So much of the laws of the United States as provides for the punishment of crimes committed within any place within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States shall be in force in the Indian Country: Provided, The same shall not extend to crimes committed by one Indian against the person or property of another Indian."

It seems to us that the only redress the complaining Creeks need is a letter from the Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas in his duty.

So untimately was the legal influence of slavary, interways with one whole applicant of the laws of the latter for the real states of the latter from the Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas in his duty.

So untimately was the legal influence of slavary interways with one whole application of the United States Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas in his duty.

So untimately was the legal influence of slavary interways with one whole applicant of the Country interways with one whole application of the United States Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas in his duty.

So untimately was the legal influence of slavary interways with one whole application of the United States Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas in the ridiotic brain. Should never be sick. Here and there is a dest the father should not drink, should never be sick. Here and there is a dest the father should not drink. Here and the fields wheth floats in the father should not district. Here and the father should not dist

Some of them ask for a drink of gin; others say, "Sir, it is to pay my lodging." This is not debauchery which flaunts itself, but destitution, and such destitution! The deplorable procession in the shade of the monumental streets is sickening; it seems to me the march of the dead. That is a plague spot-the real plague spot of English so

A Successor to M. Cafacazy.

The cable yesterday announced the ap-cintment as Minister of Russia to the nited States of Baron Henry Nicholas d'Offenberg. This gentleman is about forty-live years of age, and is regarded as one of the ablest Russian diplomatists. His father and grandfather served with distinction in the Russian army, and both of them fell in battle. Young Offenberg, after the death of his father, was sent to the Military Academy at St. Petersberg, and was graduated with onor, and then appointed a lieutenant of engineers. His writings on military affairs pro-cured him a place on the general staff of the Russian army, and some time after an appoint-ment in the War Department, where he remained during the Crimean war. He was then attached to the Imperial household as Adjuattached to the Imperial household as Adju-tant of the Emperor, and, for several years, directed the military studies of the two eldest sons of the Czar. In his thirty-sixth year he oined the Russian Legation at Constantinople, and remained thenceforth in the diplomatic

ervice of Russia.

The success with which he performed a number of difficult missions procured him rapid promotion. He was successively Secretary of Legation in Vienna, Diplomatic Agent in Paris and Berlin, and finally Consul General t Bucharest, and Political Agent of Russia in the Daeubian Principalities, where he per-ormed difficult duties with such success that tormed difficult duties with such success that both his own Government and the people of Roumania were greatly pleased with him. He took an active part in the negotiations which led to the establishment of a better understand-ing between Rassia and Turkey, and also in solution of the difficulties in which the Roumanian Government became involved in consequence of the Streusberg railroad frauds. His conduct on that occasion gave much offence to the friends of Strousberg and his aristocratic associates in Germany, and some of the Berlin newspapers in the interest of the latter, assailed him bitterly. On the other latter, assaited him bitterly. On the other hand, M. d'Offenberg, being opposed to the aggressive tendencies of the Old Russian party, has frequently been vehemently attacked for his management of Russian affairs at Bucharest

wankee with some twenty of her enhance. So says there are so many accidents she didn't think it safe to bring them all on one boat, as in the case of a wreck she wouldn't have heart the case of a wreck she wouldn't have heart the case of a wreck she wouldn't have heart the case of a wreck she wouldn't have heart think it safe to bring them. when the lady proposeth it shall not be lawful for the man to say her nae, but shall entertaine her proposail in all gude courtesies."

In the case of a wreck she wouldn't have heart to commence life in a new country. She expects the rest of them shortly.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING BATES

isin space of ten innes Brevier type consitute an adver tisin space in this paper. An expanse in this paper. An expanse is the paper. All advertisements occupying less than a quarter of a col-num are computed by the square. Advertisements inserted for a less time than three months are charged frameter rates.

NEWS CLIPPINGS.

Some Out Six Times.—A gentleman just from New Orleans avers that, during the recent muddle in that city one member of the Louisiana Legislature sold out six times, and that members sold out frequently and openly. In fact both sides had to keep some of their members locked up to prevent them going over to the opposite side "for a consideration." At one time, one of the parties had in their poel over \$100,000 with which to buy over members from the other side. Shadwell, one of the poor neighborhoods, is from the other side.

The Year 1872.—This year contains lifty-two Sundays. Sentember and December each begin on Sunday, January, April and July, on Monday. October is the only month begin ning on Tuesday. February begins and ends on Thursday. Consequently we have five Thursdays in this month, which will not occur again until the year 1900. In the year 1880 February will have five Sundays, which will not occur again until the year 1920. The year 1871 began on Sunday and ended on Sanday. This will occur again in 1882.

-A cheerful Southerner writes in the Cin-—A cheerial Southerner writes in the Cuscinnati Commercial: "The Southern people have settled down to their business, and try their best to acquire some of those qualities for themselves which have allowed the irresistible Yankee to build up a rich and powerful country." ty. They profess to hate the Yankee still, but I regard that as a broad assertion, and I feel inclined to believe that they love the North and are proud of it. They feel as a lover does after a quarrel with his sweetheart, when pride forbids his lips to atter those words his heart longs to pronounce."

-An elderly gentleman was recently theor —An elderly gentleman was recently "con-flowed," on a train running into Keokuk, lowe, by sharpers, who induced him to buy a draft (worthless) on Buffalo, New York, for \$157.49, he paying them two \$100 bills and they paying him \$42.60 as change. The con-ductor on the train took the first opportunity to quietly suggest to the old gentleman that he was afraid the draft was a fraud. "Well," was the bland response of the imperturbable greeny, was afraid the draft was a fraid. "Well," was the bland response of the imperiurbable greeny, "if it is any bigger fraud than my two one bundred dollar notes were, then I am not forty-three dollars ahead—which I think I am. I am not in the habit of dealing in counterfeit currency, but I always keep a little of that sort of stuff about me for the benefit of that sort of eustomers."

—It appears that the city of Knoxville, Tennessee, is built over an immense cave. Recently, in digging cisterns at the hotels, the "bottem fell out," and what were intended for cisterns made excellent sewers. Similar results fullowed excavations on other premises. The other day a public cistern, designed to hold three thousand five hundred barrels of water, had been completed and soven feet of water pumped in. Within five minutes after the depth of the water had been mensured it had all disappeared. Further investigation showed that part of the bottom had fallen in, and the water run off somewhere in the interior of the earth.

-When General Banks was last a candidate or Congress he was earnestly and conscientiously opposed by a certain bright and genial gentleman, editor of a Boston newspaper. The election came off; General Banks—as his custom was placted; the part day as he election came off; General Banks—as his custom was—was elected; the next day as he walked the streets of Boston he met the editor. Personally the two gentlemen were very good friends, and they shook hands cordially enough, and exchanged standard observations on meteorology and things. Shortly said the editor, in his frank and manly way: "By the way, General, I was sorry that I felt it my duty to oppose you during the campaign." "Did you?" said the General, with equal frankness and manliness; "I didn't know it."

-The demand for false hair has given rise to be practically exhausted, and agents are now in Iceland driving a thriving trade in the blonde tresses of that country. Meanwhile an extraordinary discovery has been made at Lyons, France. It seems that in that city a watchman in the cemetery has managed to set a comfortable living by selling to designs, him waterman in the cemetery has managed to not a comfortable living by selling to dealers hair, which he obtained by violating the graves of all women buried there. He has kept up this practice for the last ten years, and was finally detected by the appearance of his pet eat with a long silk tress which she had pulled from its hiding place. The office of watchman to the cemetery in question is row years, and the cemetery in question is now vacant, and the ex-official is in duress vile.

-At a Birmingham, England, music hall, a remarkable incident occurred during the Prince of Wales' illness. A lady was singing "God Bless the Prince of Wales," when several hisses ere heard in the bady of the ball ped, and stepping forward to the footlights, said, "I can hear there are several persons present who do not like the name of the Prime of Wales. I think it is our daty, whether he be peer or peasant, king or prince, to bestow our sympathies on any man prostrated on a bed of sickness; and I do hope I may be suffered to proceed with the song without any further interruption." The rebuke had the effect of completely turning the audience in her favor, and "God Bless the Prince of Wales" was subsequently demanded three times over, the great majority of those present joining in the -There is an account in a San Francisco

exchange of a safe which an ingenious mechanic constructed, and declared to be absolutely burglar-proof. To convince the incredulous of this fact, he placed a \$1,000 bill in his pocket, had this fact, he placed a \$1,000 bill in his posses, may himself locked in the safe with an ample supply of provisions, declaring he would give the money to the man who untastened the door. All the blacksmiths and burglars and carpenters in the State have been busy for a week, boring and blasting and beating at the safe, and the man is there yet. He has whispered through the keyhole that he will make the reward \$10,000 if somebody will only let him out. Fears are enter-tained that the whole concurn will have to be melted down in a blast-furnace before he is released, and it is proposed to pass in through the key-hole a fire-proof jacket, to protect the in-ventor while the iron is melting.

-The Detroit Free Press wickedly relates the following: "Greeley's often reiterated advice that every family should keep a hog—in case they won't go out West and buy a farm—induced a citizen of Howard street to invest induced a citizen of Howard street to invest eight dollars in a 'shoat' last fall. In addition to the feed from the family pail the man pur-chased and fed the hog eleven dollars' worth of corn, paid three dollars to rescue him from the pound, and killed him the other day to find that he had a hundred and eighty pounds of pork for twenty-three dollars. As dressed hogs sell for five cents per pound on the street, and this cost over twelve, the citizen wants Greeley to tell him where the profit comes in. The philosotell him where the profit comes in. The philosopher would probably say that the pleasure taken supplying the porkers' wants and watching his growth was sufficient compensation for the additional expense."

states that on Tuesday evening, as the down train on the Bangor and Piscatsquis railroad was being made up at Oldtown for connection with the E. and N. A. train, while a lecomotive of the former line was moving quite swiftly at his management of Russian affairs at Bucharest in the Moscow Gazette and other Old Russian seven years of age, walked into the centre of organs.

The appointment of a diplomatist so eminent as Baron d'Offenberg to represent the Czar at Washington seems to show that the bead of the Empire, at least, is not nursing his wrath at us for our treatment of M. Catacay. It is possible that the note to Mr. Curtin, leaves the stood apparently routed to the spot by the track, unconscious of the approaching engine. The locomotive came rushing along and the bystanders, horrified at the peril of the boy, shouted widly to him to run; but the discovery of his peril seemed to paralyze his himbs, and he stood apparently routed to the spot by the cazy. It is possible that the note to Mr. Curtin, of which so much has been said, expresses simply Prince Gortschakoff's personal mortification at the failure and disgrace of his favorite, and not his master's temper.—N. Y. Evening, Post, January 18. favorite, and not his master's temper.—N. Y streeming, Post, January 18.

A Norwegian lady has arrived in Mil-waukee with some twenty of her children. She says there are so many accidents she didn't think it safe to bring them all on one boat, as in the again of a wreek she wouldn't have beart in the again of a wreek she wouldn't have beart in the again of a wreek she wouldn't have beart in the again of a wreek she wouldn't have beart in the again of a wreek she wouldn't have beart in the again of a wreek she wouldn't have beart in the again of a wreek she wouldn't have beart in the again.